

[THURSDAY, July 19, 1770.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

( 93 )  
THE



[NUMB. 1437.]

# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published 13th of July 1770.  
Flour at 16s. 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb  
12 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 13 1/2 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	6s. 3d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
Flour	16s. 6d.	Pork	8s. 0d.
Brown Bread	14s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	3s. 5d.	Bohea Tea	8s. 0d.
New-England ditto	3s. 5d.	Chocol. per Doz.	20s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s. 0d.	Bees Wax	15s. 0d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	28s. 0d.
Molasses	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	18s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age.	High- Water.	H. M.	Set.
THURSDAY	26	6 after 4	43 before 8
FRIDAY	27	7	43
SATURDAY	28	8	44
SUNDAY	29	9	45
MONDAY	30	10	46
TUESDAY	31	11	47
WEDNESDAY	32	12	47

Days 14 Hours 34 Minutes the 19th.

LONDON, May 12.  
It is said there is no other obstacle to an accommoda-  
tion between all parties, than the real reconciliation  
of a Great Perfection to E. T. ....

A petition of a very extraordinary nature is intended  
to be presented to a Great Perfection, by the colony  
merchants.

Mr. Livingston is not appointed Commissary of West-  
Florida, as has been reported, nor to any other post under  
the government: he is gone out as private Secretary to  
the Governor only; nor is his father, nor was he ever,  
Speaker to the Assembly of New York.

The trial between a great Perfection, for a trespass on  
the conjugal fidelity of another, will come on, it is said,  
in the first term after the long vacation.

It is asserted that Lord Ch. has eight more motions  
to make, before the close of the present sessions.

We have some late letters from Gibraltar, that the Em-  
peror of Morocco had agreed to open the communication with his  
dominions, and, in the mean time, to send an Ambassador to  
England, to settle the differences at present subsisting between the  
two Courts.

A patriotic Nobleman and his friends, have frequent consultations  
on the present state of affairs in America, the result of which will  
be communicated to a great assembly the beginning of the approach-  
ing week.

May 15. Wednesday two more of the publishers of the  
Evening Papers, were ordered to be taken into custody,  
for publishing the proceedings of an august Assembly,  
contrary to their express rules and orders.

On Sunday evening arrived express from New-Castle,  
a packet to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, containing a Re-  
monstrance from that place, which will be presented next  
evening.

The fleet of men of war fitting out for the protection  
of the Newfoundland fishery, is to consist of 13 sail, in-  
cluding sloops; Commodore Byron will hoist his flag on  
board his Majesty's ship Antelope.

We hear that the freeholders of the county of Pem-  
broke, are determined to petition the throne, upon cer-  
tain proceedings, which they behold as entirely destruc-  
tive to their rights and liberties.

The principal points insisted upon are, we hear, the  
imprisonment of the subject, the case of Allen, and a  
total subversion of the right of election.

The Polly and Nancy, Curry, from Lisbon, to Phila-  
delphia, foundered in her passage.

Letters from Cracow give a dismal account of  
the fresh excesses committed by the Confederates  
within the districts of that city and of Sendomir;  
where they have plundered the houses of the Dis-  
sidents, carried off their provisions, and even the  
grain destined to sow the land, which is become a  
meer desert.

Extract of a Letter from St. David's, May 3.

"An odd accident happened here yesterday which  
may occasion a rupture between us and France if  
encouraged by the latter. One of the King's cut-  
ters, Mr. Gambold, Commander, anchored in  
Ramfay bay below the Bishops and Clerks, to be  
sheltered from a severe gale that obliged him to it.  
The Captain had some business in Cardigan; the  
Collector of that place having signified it to him  
some time before, he took horse and went there:  
The Mate and most of the crew came for refresh-  
ment to this place, and left four of the men on board.  
While they were on shore three French wherries,

being smugglers, arrived in the same bay, and af-  
ter hailing the vessel, and finding to whom it be-  
longed, ordered the men to surrender, and if they  
had a mind to save their lives they must immediately  
quit. They were forced to obey, and hastened to  
inform their fellow sailors what had happened. You  
may suppose they were all thrown into the greatest  
consternation. The Captain was sent for, all the  
Officers of the Customs were summoned to a con-  
sultation, and it was determined the Mate and some  
of the men should take boat and go to demand her.  
The wherries kept firing; however, they undaunt-  
edly went on till one of the balls went through the  
side of the boat and grazed the head of one of the  
men, when they returned, and were glad to escape.  
They had yesterday the mortification to see their  
vessel well manned, for their wherries are doubly  
so; they have now set sail, and got clear off. It is  
supposed they have carried her to France. The  
King's men are now begging about the country in  
great distress, having lost their all, nor have they,  
except the Captain, a penny in their pockets.

"The storms of hail and wind blast almost every  
tender blade; and it is melancholy to see the wrecks  
floating. A large West-Indiaman was sunk above  
St. David's Head, without one living creature on  
board, supposed to be between 5 and 600 tons, la-  
den with rum; she has since rolled some miles  
higher, and all the Farmers, &c. have left off sow-  
ing their grain, and gone in quest of her."

It having been doubted by some persons whether  
an august assembly could with propriety call in ques-  
tion the affair of the sudden prorogation of a great  
society in a neighbouring kingdom, it may not be  
amiss to mention a patriotic Gentleman's opinion  
on the question: "This H. .... (says he) has a co-  
ercive power over Ministers in every part of the Bri-  
tish Empire; and I hope the afflicted country of I-  
.... will obtain from the legislature here, that  
reparation which her own parliament can no longer  
give her; and that your policy and interest will in-  
duce you to do that which justice demands from  
you."

Earl Temple, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Lytle-  
ton, the Right Hon. George Grenville, and Tho-  
mas Pitt, Esq; dined with Lord Mansfield at his  
Lordship's House in Canewood on Sunday last.

A Correspondent says, "The reception to be  
given to the second City Petition, Address, and  
Remonstrance has been determined on in a late C-1.

A report prevails, that Mr. Lyttleton, now his  
Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon, will speedily be  
recalled, and will be appointed Governor of New-  
England, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard.

Leghorn, April 16. They write from Venice, that as  
soon as the Senate heard of the descent of some Russian  
ships in Morea, they ordered the Admiralty to dispatch  
six ships of the line, eight frigates, twelve gallees, and  
eighteen sloops, for the Levant.

Florence, April 23. It is reported here, that a Russian  
man of war of sixty guns and 300 men, is lost between  
the Capes of St. Catherine and Palosoff.

Warsaw, April 18. It is said that the plague is broke  
out in the Turkish army. A fire broke at Choczim, in  
a house where there were several hundred weight of gun  
powder, which cost the lives of some gunners, but  
happily made no great progress.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

It appears by the Philadelphia Papers, that notwith-  
standing Capt. Spier, who on his Arrival, pledged his  
Word and Honour to the Committee, that nothing should  
be landed contrary to the Agreement of that Place; yet  
as soon as he got a little way down the River, from un-  
der the immediate Eye of the Public, in a clandestine  
Manner, hired a Shallop belonging to Wilmington, on  
board of which he sent a Quantity of Goods to Philadel-  
phia, and landed them there;—a Package was found  
on the Wharf, containing a Number of Stockings, which  
were known to be Scotch Goods; whereupon the Com-  
mittee met, and sent for the Person to whom the Package  
was supposed to belong, who confessed that the above,  
with a Quantity of other Goods were landed from on  
board the Ship Sharpe, Capt. Spier:—The Parties con-  
cerned have signed an Acknowledgement, certifying,  
That it is with Shame and Confusion they acknowledge,  
that they had privately, under Cover of the Night, after  
the Vessel had left the Port, procured the Goods to be  
taken out of her, and brought up to Town, for which  
they were sincerely and heartily sorry, and ask'd Pardon

of the Public; and requested the Merchants Committee  
to take the Goods under their Care, and store them, until  
they had an Opportunity of re-shipping the Goods to  
Great Britain, which they solemnly promise to do, agree-  
able to the Manifest of the Cargo;—and will in Time  
to come, faithfully observe the Non-Importation Agree-  
ment.

The following is a Letter sent last Week by an Express from the  
Committee of Merchants in this Place, to the Merchants  
Committee of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,  
IN Pursuance of the printed Advertisement inclosed  
you by our last Express, we are directed to acquaint  
you, that the Sense of our Inhabitants has been again  
taken, according to the inclosed written Proposals from  
our Committee, which was not finished until last Night;  
and as there appeared a great Majority for importing  
every Thing, except such Articles as are, or may here-  
after be subject to Duty for the Purpose of raising a Re-  
venue in America, and, in Consequence thereof, many  
Orders for Goods may be sent by the Packet to sail To-  
morrow or next Day; we are ordered to give you the  
most early Advice of this Event by another Express, that  
if your Merchants should chuse to send any Orders, they  
may avail themselves of a Vessel, which, we hear, will be  
ready to sail from your Port for London, on Saturday  
next. Another Opportunity will also offer from hence  
for Liverpool, the same Day.

"We are very sorry our late earnest Endeavours to  
harmonize with our Brethren of Philadelphia, have proved  
abortive; but we flatter ourselves, the Event will abund-  
antly justify the Measure adopted by the Majority of  
our Inhabitants, although they appear just now to be  
singular in their Opinion.

We remain, with great Regard,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most humble Servants."

To the Committee of Merchants  
in Philadelphia.

In the above Letter was inclosed the following.  
THE above Persons are requested by the Committee of Mer-  
chants to divide themselves in Pairs, one of  
each Party; and to take the Sense of their Ward for, and against  
Importation; by taking down the Names of the Inhabitants,  
after reading to them the following Proposition, without using  
any other Arguments, viz.

As by the Return of our Expresses from Boston and Philadel-  
phia, we are advised by Letters from their Committees, that a  
Majority of both Places are for maintaining their Non-Impor-  
tation Agreements on their present Footing.

It is your Sentiments that we should also abide by our present  
Non-Importation Agreement; or to import every Thing except  
the Articles which are, or may hereafter be subject to Duty?

It is expected that every Person who is waited on, will can-  
didly give his opinion for, or against Importation, and that the  
Committee appointed to wait on them, will make a Return of  
their Voices to the Committee of Inspection, at Mrs. Wrag's, on  
Monday Evening the 9th of July, without Fail.

By Order of the Committee.  
The Committee have received the following Answer to the  
above Letter.

GENTLEMEN, Philadelphia, July 12, 1770.

WE are sorry to find, by your Letter of the 10th  
Instant by Express, that a Majority of your City  
have determined to break your Non-Importation Agree-  
ment; a Measure which we think will be prejudicial to  
your own, and the Liberties of all America.—Arguments  
are now vain.—To Posterity, and to your Country, you  
must answer for the Step you have now taken.—The  
Disposition you shewed on a former Occasion, and the  
Letters we received from you, since the passing of the  
Act of 7 Geo. III. promised a different Conduct.—We  
cannot even flatter ourselves the Event will justify the  
Measure you have adopted.—You have certainly weak-  
ened that Union of the Colonies, on which their Safety  
depends, and will thereby strengthen the Hands of our  
Enemies, and encourage them to prosecute their Designs  
against our common Liberty. We cannot forbear telling  
you, that however you may colour your Proceeding, we  
think you have, in the Day of Trial, deserted the Cause  
of Liberty and your Country. We are,  
Gentlemen,  
Your humble Servants,  
And assured Friends.

To the Merchants Committee  
of New-York.  
Extract of a Letter from Princeton, July 13.

"This Afternoon the Students at Nassau Hall, fired  
with a just Indignation on reading the infamous Letter  
from the Merchants in New-York, to the Committee  
of Merchants in Philadelphia, informing them of their  
Resolutions, to send Home Orders for Goods contrary to  
their Non-Importation Agreement; at the tolling of the  
College Bell, went in Procession to a Place fronting the  
College, and burnt the Letter by the Hands of a Hang-  
man, fired for the Purpose; with hearty Wishes, that  
the Names of all Promoters of such a daring Breach of  
Faith, may be blasted in the Eyes of every Lover of Li-  
berty, and their Names handed down to Posterity, as  
Betrayers of their Country."



LONDON, May 5.

It is certain, that a vessel which sailed some time ago from London, with a cargo of goods for Virginia, to the amount of 30,000l. is returned again with her whole cargo, the Virginians refusing to receive any goods till the revenue acts are repealed.

A court lawyer has advised the majority of both clubs, that whenever any future patriotic questions shall be agitated by Lord Chatham and his adherents, to suffer these champions to exhaust themselves on their thread-bare declamations of grievances and apprehensions; till a division is called for, when the ministerial party are sure to gain in number what they lose in argument and common sense.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12.

Proceedings of the Committee of Inspection in Talbot County, June 26, 1770.

IT appearing to the Committee, upon a strict Enquiry into the several Importations into Chesapeake River, during this and the preceding Month, that Matthias Gale, of London, Merchant, hath, knowingly and deliberately, imported a considerable Cargo of Goods, Part whereof, amounting to 430l. Sterling, is contrary to the general Association entered into by this Province, and in wilful Violation of it: They (together with a Number of the principal Inhabitants at the same Time assembled) unanimously voted,

That such a Step is prejudicial to the Interest of this Country, inasmuch as it has a plain and manifest Tendency to introduce Luxury and Extravagance, and to defeat the Means that have been judged most effectual for procuring a Redress of American Grievances. And,

That therefore it is the Opinion of this Committee, and of every Person present, that Andrew Mein, Agent and Factor of said Matthias Gale, ought to re-ship, by the first Conveyance to London, at Mr. Gale's Risk, such Part of the aforesaid Cargo as appears to be contrary to the Association; Or, That in Case of Non-compliance, he shall be looked upon as an Enemy to the Liberties of his Country, and treated with the Contempt due to such a Character.

At next Meeting, Andrew Mein, after having consulted Mr. Gale's principal Friends, attended, and did engage to comply with the Opinion of the Committee, and to re-ship the Goods agreeably thereto.

It appearing also to the Committee, that most, if not all of the Merchants, had imported some few Articles, probably through Mistake of the Shop-keepers, a little, and indeed but very little, higher than the Prices limited by the Association; they unanimously voted,

That the said Articles ought to be re-shipped, at the Risk of the several Importers, by the first Opportunity to London, and that no Person be indulged in the smallest Violation of the Non-importation Agreement.

To this the Merchants most cheerfully consented; preferring, very generously, the public Good to their own private Interest.

The Committee likewise adopted the Northern Resolves with regard to the Rhode-Islanders, and all other false and backsliding Brethren.—Fully persuaded, that all those, who, deaf to the Calls of Honour and Confidence, can break through their Engagements to their Country, are unfit to be trusted in private Life; they declared would have no Communication or Dealings with any such, but would discourage and discountenance them to their utmost, until, sensible of their vicious Selfishness, they should cease to confine their Views to themselves alone, and by joining in the common Cause, act the Part of true Friends to America. May their Eyes and the Eyes of all that are blind to the Honour and Interest of their Country, be speedily opened!

It is with the greatest Pleasure the Committee observe, in the Inhabitants of this Country, a commendable and noble Spirit of Oeconomy and Freedom, actuating and animating them to promote Industry, zealously to maintain their Rights and Liberties, steadily to adhere to the Non-importation Agreement, and to treat all such as shall either oppose, or refuse to come into it, with the Contempt they deserve, and as Enemies to their Country.

JOHN GORDON, Chairman.

NEW-LONDON, July 6.

By Capt. Pryor, who came to town last Wednesday, via New-York, in 30 days from Jamaica, we are informed, that some months ago, Capt. Joseph Savage, in a ship belonging to Wetherfield in this colony, was at St. Eustatius, where he shipped a new set of hands, as also a mate (who was an Irishman) that soon after, in a strife from thence to the Leeward, Capt. Savage was intemperately taken up by the mate and one of the people, as he lay asleep on the quarter-deck, and thrown over-board; he immediately cried for help, and begged for mercy, but the mate took up a cutlass, and threatened to run the first man through, that should afford him any assistance: They soon after this ran the vessel ashore on the north side of Cuba, and after robbing her of the cash that was on board, which they divided among the crew, being four in number (including a boy) they proceeded across the island of Cuba, and embarked

in different vessels for Jamaica; but while on their passage, the boy belonging to Capt. Savage's vessel acquainted the master of the vessel he was passenger in of the above murder; and upon their arrival, the mate (who was principally concerned in the crime) was taken up and committed to goal, which in a few days after he broke through, and was making his escape; but being again apprehended, he was to have his trial the beginning of last month. The other persons concerned in the murder could not be found.

NEW-LONDON, July 6.

Mr. PRINTER.

By inserting the inclosed, you may serve the Public and oblige your Readers.

WHEN we first read the publication in Gaine's paper, that the inhabitants of New-York had concluded on a general importation of goods from Great Britain (exclusive of the articles taxed to raise a revenue from America) in case Boston and Philadelphia came into it, we were greatly surprised, and could scarcely believe our eyes.—New-Yorkers, who were among the first to come into the non-importation agreement, and had hitherto maintained it with so much reputation and honour to themselves, and so much to the advantage of the great common American cause; alter experiencing the great utility of this measure in the repeal of the Stamp act, and partial repeal of the late Revenue acts, and while the necessity of the measure continues and operates as strongly as ever, the grand cause of all America, their liberty or slavery for the present and generations to come, depending and turning upon this single measure as it is continued or relinquished—and at a time when this agreement was so recently renewed, and so generally come into by the merchants and inhabitants throughout America, and New-York had so lately sharply reprov'd and borne a swift testimony against the Rhode-Islanders for their delinquency;—that these same New-Yorkers (whom we have ventured to pronounce would be as firm and hold out as long as any part of America) should now finch, turn back, and be the first and foremost to break the measure so interesting and important, and thereby enslave all America, with themselves, is very astonishing! We have confidence the Bostonians and Philadelphians have too much sense, virtue and public spirit, to come into this importing scheme, at this grand crisis, when they see the cause of their country, and the fate of American liberty must be determined by it.—We are confident the conclusion of the New-Yorkers was precipitate, from the influence of some mean-spirited, selfish traitors among them, who would betray their country for a trifling interest, a little present sordid gain, as all the motives of the public welfare are against it. The pretence of attention to the reconciling measure of the partial repeal, is puerile, futile and contemptible: as 'tis very evident, that not a regard to American liberty and benefit, but to their own commercial interest, and through necessity they were induced to it, by the influence of the non-importation agreement; which is a strong argument for its continuance: And the exclusion of the taxed articles will be of no avail to us—for 'tis the general distress to the merchants, manufacturers and husbandmen in Great Britain, by a general non-importation, which only can relieve and save us; and while this is given up, and the other retained, it will but render us so much the more contemptible in the eyes of those who would enslave us, by making an empty shew, we would do something, but have it not in our power to annoy them, or help ourselves.

We heartily wish our New-York brethren, for their own honour and interest's sake, to open their eyes, re-consider and retract this pernicious and destructive conclusion of a general importation, until the revenue acts be totally repealed, before they proceed any further, or know the minds of the Bostonians and Philadelphians.—We wish them seriously to consider by this fatal conclusion, they would undo, and render finally abortive, all our struggles for liberty, by resolves of assemblies, by writings, non-importations, storing and sending back goods, &c. &c. and all the sufferings of Boston, New-York, and of Americans in and for the cause of their liberty is finally lost, and will but expose us to the ridicule, mockery and contempt of the present and future ages, if we now do tamely, foolishly and wickedly give up the cause of our liberty.

Better, far better the non-importation agreement had never been adopted and come into, than to be so basely relinquished at this grand crisis, in these last struggles—for now will our enemies insultingly triumph, "Americans have tried and done their utmost, and we find as we always thought and said, they could not and would not hold out—their virtue will certainly always fail them. Behold the applause, the boasts of their friends in their virtue and firmness, is vanished into smoke, to their great disappointment, vexation and confusion."—By this fatal device you give up into the hands of an arbitrary man—all the advantages they have wished and desired, when you can never gain them effectually to pursue and secure your best interests—and prepare your own and our necks for every yoke, and backs for every

burthen tyrannic task masters may please to put upon us.—You go directly counter to the constant, repeated, earnest advice of all our best friends in Great-Britain, to persevere strictly, firmly and unanimously to our non-importation agreement as the only means to save us from slavery and ruin.—You desert and betray the cause of our best friends in and out of parliament, who are warmly struggling for liberty in Great Britain and America, and the only friends we can depend upon: their cause and ours is strongly conjoined, and is in truth the same—and if we give way, desert and betray them at this grand crisis, they will abandon us forever, as perfidious, base-born, infamous traitors, in whom they can have no confidence, and who deserve no liberty or favour.—You do an injury to yourselves, your posterity, and American brethren, which all your wealth and substance can never repair and compensate—an injury that will fix a reproach upon you, never to be wiped off—an injury never to be repaired, forgotten, or forgiven by your American brethren; and the measure which you have meted out to the Rhode-Islanders, you must expect to be returned to you in full, by us and all the American governments.

Be advised therefore, brethren, to re-consider and quit yourselves like men, true friends to your country and good patriots, by firmly adhering to the general non-importation agreement, and all will soon be well.—Which is the hearty desire and wish of your brethren and friends,

June 26, 1770.

CONNECTICUT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

There has lately made its appearance in this city a pamphlet, entitled, "an account of the late importations, &c. in the port of Boston," which pamphlet we are well informed, is the work of the detestable board of commissioners, it is plain, it is printed by Mein and Fleming, and is filled with a number of the most gross lies and contradictions, evidently calculated, to blacken the character of the people of Boston, to do which, they have never left any stone unturned, and endeavoured to set the good people of the other colonies by the ears, and thereby establish themselves. About 150 of these pamphlets are said to be bro't here by one—M'D-n-d, 3d clerk to the board, and dispersed by their emissaries.

Yesterday noon arrived here an express from the Merchants Committee at New-York, to that of this city, acquainting them that they had broke through their non-importation agreement, and had sent home orders for goods. When the matter was known among the people here, the mildest epithet that could be given them, was, That the New-Yorkers were traitors to their country, to themselves, and ages yet unborn, who, no doubt, when groaning under a British yoke, will forever curse the traitors.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Mr. PRINTER.—By your Leave.

THE AUTHOR of a late aberrant Letter, speaking of the New-Englanders, at the Bottom of Page the 3d, 4th firms (—credatque Judas—) "That there is not a more VIRTUOUS, nor a more religious People upon the Face of the Earth."

In a Pamphlet, which it is probable the said AUTHOR has lately seen, entitled, *A State of Importations from Great Britain into the Port of Boston*, which is full of New-England VIRTUES, (Page 8th) is this most superlatively virtuous ENTRY—3 CASES—FIVE THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, THIRTY-FIVE PACKS OF PLAYING CARDS.

Now I would beg the Favour of the *Novanglian Patriot* to inform the Public, whether all those VIRTUOUS PLAY THINGS were imported for the sole Use of the few CHURCH-MEN who are in that Colony; or whether a jointish, canting, puritanical, grace-pouring—down-countenanced INDEPENDENT, CAN so far deviate from the Rules of all Decency, as ever to turn over one of those Leaves in the Devil's Book, at the same Time that he is conscientiously (good Man!) abusing his Neighbours for saying the PRAYER which was commanded by their LORD, and the CASE that was used by his APOSTLES?

A Writer in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, has these Words: "The Defection of New-York, with all its peculiar Aggravations, gives us a most sensible Concern. Some important Events are so interesting, and their baneful Consequences so immediately anticipated by the Sufferer, as to stun the Passions instead of exciting them. Such are the Horrors which oppress our Spirits, when we reflect on the Perfidy of the New-Yorkers. Nobody raves at them; their and our Children, born and unborn, stand fettered before our Eyes, in Consequence of their fatal Cowardice and Avarice.—Propagated Misery will keep the Remembrance of their Treachery alive, but all the Groans, Tears, and Execrations of the present and future Generations can't remedy it."—After which he remarks upon the Barrenness of New-York, in Men of Ability and liberal Sentiment; and strongly urges the Colonies of New-Jersey and Connecticut, to turn the Course of their Trade into—different Channels, and deal with New-York no more.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

New-York, 18th July, 1770.

I Send you herewith, an Account of the Proceedings at Philadelphia, upon hearing of our Infatuation in the late

Infamous Step we have taken: done in Connecticut, upon the before it had arrived to Massachusetts. Fruit it has since produced. Number of your Readers, as published in your next Paper, People of Boston, the Students, &c. &c. Which may have done, of the Sentiments, will have of our Conduct, and the Light in which we appear, to appear to the People of the World.—Alas, how shameful of these Publications, is not to report to themselves.—They have, to all the World besides, more; they themselves are the more; and the despicable Figure they and the despicable Figure they make before it be quite too late. T not yet absolutely irretrievable, so records, and return to the Man who is conscious of his severe upon those of his repeated judgment of a Fault, and Redo Honour to the greatest Measure Way to disarm the Refutation. I would beseech you then have a stronger Call, your own Country calls upon you,—if I ing, mine would be urged in demand your Orders,—he Sh give you an Opportunity to d cuted. This, and this only vion; but it must be done now once lost, and an indelible O ever.

America may perhaps be fa but you will have no hand in

After the Arrival at Philadelphia, with the Papers from the 3d Column of the first Page of Resolution to send Orders for portation of Goods, except which a Duty for raising a Faid; the Committee at Philadelphia dated the 11th Instant, [See the ter which a general Meeting of County was called, which met day last, and was very Numer than the particular Design of ber of printed Papers were diff ing is a Copy

To the Inhabitants of the city

GENTLEMEN.

YOU are come here this will be FREEMEN or have betrayed a meanness and the present important juncture infamy be their portion! And Greenville, a Bernard, and a Y words. Let no arguments for any weight with you, to lead —Much more is incumbent on business to support our sinking flabbid it. Let us remember and Oh! let us not fully that that will bring infamy and flay eyes of all Europe,—nay of the us. Heaven itself cannot be de present contest. Let us be firm success will crown our honours, and our country fro

After which having nominated man, they unanimously ca tions, viz.

Philadelphia,

1st. RESOLVED, THAT

ment, and Traders of the Colonies, i rational Way of asserting our there is reason to believe it will and therefore ought to be con Liberty.

2d. RESOLVED, That the depend upon Perseverance, and lonies confists in their Union.

3d. RESOLVED, That a present, cannot be owing to especially in the Northern Colo deal of the American Revenue, deviating from the Agreement of Right to tax us, without our Co the Duty on Tea retained, as a 4th. RESOLVED, That the jority of the Inhabitants of the did and wanton Defection from by that Defection they have as ed the Union of the Colonies, of America, strengthened the ha courage them to prosecute their Liberty.

5th. RESOLVED, That all the ensue to the Liberties of Ameri chargeable upon a prevailing Fa

6th. RESOLVED, That as a our Disapprobation of the late prevailing Faction, we will bre course with New-York, so far as the Inhabitants of the Colony of sept Alkaline Salt, Skins, Furs, return to their Agreement, or un is totally repealed. And we pl ther, that if we know of any Pe to this city, or Province, any G cept those above enumerated, the information of them, to the their names may be published Provided always, that every In Province, who has Effects at Ne



may please to put counter to the countenance of all our best efforts strictly firm—on-importation agree—us from slavery and the cause of our parliament, who are in Great Britain and we can depend upon—only conjoined, and if we give way, demand crisis, they will, of course, be born, in—can have no confidence or favour—your posterity, and all your wealth and upon you, never to be repaired, for—American brethren; we meet out to the to be returned the American govern—

men, to re-consider true friends to your firmly adhering to agreement, and all the hearty desire friends,

CONNECTICUT.

I A, June 28. appearance in this account of the late im—of Boston; which is the work of the, it is plain, it is and is filled with a and contradictions, the character of the, they have never deavoured to fet the by the ears, and About 150 of those here by one—M—, and dispersed by

express from the, to that of this city, broke through their had sent home orders known among the it could be given them, traitors to their coun—born, who, no doubt, se, will forever curse

July 19. Letter, speaking of om of Page the 3d, at there is not a more upon the face of

the said AUTHOR has tations from Great Bri—full of New-England relatively virtuous Ex—, TWO HUNDRED, G CARDS. the Novanglian Panegyric of VIRTUOUS PLAY of the few CHURCH—ther a faintly, casting, all INDEPENDENT, all Decency, as ever to Devil's Book, at the od Man! abusing his ch was commanded by ed by his APOSTLES?

Chronicle, has these New-York, with all us a most sensible are so interesting, to immediately anti—run the Passions are the Horrors we reflect on the Nobody raves at the born and un-born, in consequence of rice.—Propagated abrance of their roans, Tears, and ture Generations h remarks upon in Men of Ability uly urges the Colo—cut, to turn the different Channels,

E. R.

18th July, 1770. the Proceedings at Phi—sation in the late

infamous step we have taken; and a Letter from New-Lon—don in Connecticut, upon the Tendency of our Proceeding, before it had arrived to Maturity, and brought forth the bneful Fruit it has since produced. These Papers a great Number of your Readers, as well as myself desire you will publish in your next Paper, as also the Sentiments of the People of Boston, the Students of the College in New-Jer—sey, &c. &c. Which may have a Tendency to awaken the People here, to some Sense of the Consequences of what they have done, of the Sentiments all our Sister Colonies have and will have of our Conduct, and enable us to see ourselves in the Light in which we appear to them, and shall undoubt—edly appear to the People of Great-Britain, and to all the World.—Alas, how shamefully have we fallen! The Design of these Publications, is not to expose my Countrymen—except to themselves.—They have too fatally done it already, to all the World besides, and nothing can expose them more; they themselves are the last to see their true Situation, and the despicable Figure they make among the British Colo—nies. But I would if possible convince them of their Error before it be quite too late. The false step they have taken is not yet absolutely irretrievable. And if they are inclined to recede, and return to the right Way, far be it from any Man who is conscious of his own numerous Frailties, to be severe upon those of his repenting Brethren. The acknow—ledgment of a Fault, and Reformation from Error, would do Honour to the greatest Man on Earth, and is the only sure Way to disarm the Reformation of God and Man.

I would beseech you then my fellow Citizens,—ut you have a stronger Call, your own Honour, your Posterity, your Country calls upon you,—if you listen not to their plead—ings, mine would be urged in Vain.—You may yet Counter—mand your Orders,—the Ships that are soon to sail would give you an Opportunity to do it before they could be exe—cuted. This, and this only would bury your Fault in Obliv—ion; but it must be done now or never. This Opportunity once lost, and an indelible Odium will be fix'd upon you for ever.

America may perhaps be saved, by the Virtue of others, but you will have no hand in it.

A CITIZEN.

After the Arrival at Philadelphia, of the Express from New-York, with the Papers from the Committee there [See the 3d Column of the first Page of this Paper] containing their Resolution to send Orders by the Packet for a general Im—portation of Goods, except Tea, or any other Goods on which a Duty for raising a Revenue in America, might be laid; the Committee at Philadelphia return'd an Answer, dated the 11th Instant, [See the first Page of this Paper] after which a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City and County was called, which met at the State-House, on Satur—day last, and was very Numerous. In order to signify to them the particular Design of their Meeting, a great Num—ber of printed Papers were distributed, of which the follow—ing is a Copy

To the Inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN, YOU are come here this day to determine whether you will be FREEMEN or SLAVES. The New-Yorkers have betrayed a meanness and cowardice in deserting us in the present important juncture, which wants a name. May infamy be their portion! And may the names of a Buter, a Gravelle, a Bernard, and a Yorker hereafter be synonymous words. Let no arguments from necessity or interest have any weight with you, to lead you to tread in their footsteps.—Much more is incumbent upon us than ever. It is our business to support our sinking country where they have shabb'd it. Let us remember that we are Pennsylvanians—and Oh! let us not fully that illustrious name, by an act that will bring infamy and slavery upon our country. The eyes of all Europe,—say of the whole world are fixed upon us. Heaven itself cannot be disinterested in the event of the present contest. Let us be firm,—let us be united,—and success will crown our honest and manly efforts to save ourselves, and our country from destruction.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

After which having nominated JOSEPH FOX, Esq. Chair—man, they unanimously came to the following Resolu—tions, viz.

1st. RESOLVED, THAT the Non-Importation Agree—ment, entered into by the Merchants and Traders of the Colonies, is a safe, peaceable and constitu—tional Way of asserting our Rights, and if persisted in, there is reason to believe it will produce the desired effect, and therefore ought to be considered as a Bulwark of our Liberty.

2d. RESOLVED, That the good Effects of this Measure depend upon Perseverance, and that the Strength of the Colonies consists in their Union.

3d. RESOLVED, That a Breach of this Agreement at present, cannot be owing to any want of real Necessaries, especially in the Northern Colonies; and that the partial Re—peal of the American Revenue Act, is no just Foundation for deviating from the Agreement entered into; as the claim of Right to tax us, without our Consent, is still kept up, and the Duty on Tea retained, as a Test of that Right.

4th. RESOLVED, That the Alteration adopted by a Majority of the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, is a for—did and wanton Defection from the common Cause, and that by that Defection they have as much as in them lies, weaken—ed the Union of the Colonies, wounded the public Character of America, strengthened the hands of our Enemies, and en—couraged them to prosecute their Designs against our common Liberty.

5th. RESOLVED, That all the bad Consequences that may ensue to the Liberties of America, by their Defection, are chargeable upon a prevailing Faction at New-York.

6th. RESOLVED, That as a Testimony to the World of our Disapprobation of the late Measures adopted by that prevailing Faction, we will break off all commercial Inter—course with New-York, so far as not to purchase of any of the Inhabitants of the Colony of New-York, any Goods, ex—cept Alkaline Salt, Skins, Furs, Flax and Hemp, until they return to their Agreement, or until the Act of 7th of Geo. III. is totally repealed. And we pledge ourselves each to the o—ther, that if we know of any Person attempting to bring in—to this city, or Province, any Goods from New-York, ex—cept those above enumerated, that we will immediately give information of them, to the Merchants Committee, that their names may be published in the News-Papers.—Provided always, that every Inhabitant of this Town and Province, who has Effects at New-York, may have Liberty

to remove them from thence, provided it be done within six Weeks from this Date.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1770.

We hear that the People in New-Jersey and Connecticut, in general, all over those Governments, are in Motion, to form Resolutions similar to the above; and it is apprehended every Government where we have any Connections, will act in the like Manner.

Mr. HOLT,

SIR, AS the Conduct of some Gentlemen of the Committee of Inspection, was aspersed in your last Journal, by a Writer, who calls himself "a Freeman," I doubt not you will insert a true State of the Case, that the Public may not form an erroneous Judgment.

At a Meeting of some of the principal Citizens, it was pro—posed, (as it appeared for the Interest of the Community) that the Sense of the Inhabitants should be taken by Sub—scription, in order to ascertain whether the Majority approv—ed of the Measure, "to import all Goods that were not du—tiable." The two Gentlemen censured by the Author, were, a—mong others, nominated to go round in their respective Wards. Those who opposed the Measure, also appointed a number from among them for the same Purpose. No Solicitations were made (as this Author injuriously asserts) but a plain and simple Question proposed.—How such a fair and candid Procedure merits Censure, every honest Man must be at a loss to conceive. No Objections arising from their being Mem—bers of the Committee, can be any way applied to these Gentlemen, since they were deputed to that Business by the Choice of the Citizens, and acted in it, not as in the Capaci—ty of Committee Men, but in Consequence of this Deputation, and in taking the Sense of the People, the Gentlemen on the oppo—site Side who went with them must testify, that the stated Questions were proposed without any Solicitations or Persua—sions.

Nothing but Ignorance or an Intention to Malign the fairest Characters, could have permitted this Writer to make such Assertions: That Patriotism and Impartiality, which he lays claim to, would always urge to Speak nothing but the Truth.

A NON-IMPORTER.

July 17th, 1770.

Mr. HOLT.

Please to insert this at the desire of the Desire of your Friends.

Query. WHETHER a Committee for Correspon—dence ought not to be immediately Cho—sen, as it cannot be reasonably supposed, the Committees, in the other Colonies, will correspond with a set of Men who in their Opinion have render'd themselves justly odious and contemptible, by counteracting the very Design of their Institution.

Capt. Palmer, in 20 Days from Quebec, informs us, that during the Time he lay there, three Vessels arrived at that Place from London, and four at Montreal, and that several more were daily expected at both Ports.

Capt. Prince, in 30 Days from Cayenne, informs, That the French are busily employed in adding many new Works to the Fortifications of that Place, and from their Disposition it looked as if they were at the Eve of a War. The 7th Instant, forty Leagues S. W. of Sandy Hook, Capt. Prince spoke with the Elizabeth, Capt. Cox, from this Port for Coraca; and on the 9th, 27 Leagues from Sandy Hook, also he likewise spoke with Captain Reynolds, from this Port for Cadix, all well on board each Vessel. Captain Bean arrived here last Friday, from Port au Prince, in Hispaniola, confirms the Account we had in our last of the Earthquake there, and says the whole Place is intirely sunk, but that there was only Twenty-five white People lost in the Ruins.

Saturday Morning last Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, Knight of the Bath, accompanied by his Nephew, Capt. COLLINS, of the Navy, with his Lady, and Mr. BERSFORD, jun. arrived here from Philadelphia, on their Tour through the Colonies.

On Tuesday Evening last about 10 o'Clock, the Comet (as it is supposed) which we lately lost Sight of in the North, in its rapid Progress towards the Sun, appear'd again in the South, at the Edge of the milky Way, about 45 Degrees or less from the Horizon, near the Place of its first Appearance on the 15th of June, but it was now very dull and obscure. The Sky the two last Nights was cloudy, and we shall proba—bly see it no more.

[All the Room in our Paper this Week was engaged before the Piece from CIVIS, or A. W.'s POLITICAL INCONSISTEN—CIES, came to Hand]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig, Liberty, Prince, Cayenne; Catharine, Gallatin, St. Enslatia; Olive Branch, Tingly, Madeira. Snow Thistle, Marquis, Lisbon. Sloop Pitt, Palmer, Quebec; Ditsy, Savage, New Providence; Nancy, Stevens, Saint Nicholas; Mole; Hannah, Griffith, junr. Hispaniola; Newburn, Bellhop, Salem N. E. Polly, Joshua T. De, Santa Cruz, Rhode-Island. Outward. Ship Beaver, Miller, London. Sloop Robin Hood, Teulon, Hispaniola; Nancy, Waddell, Gibraltar; Sally, Hunt, Anguilla; Bill, Gerbecus, Hispaniola.

Cleared. Ship Britannia, Bryan, Newry and Liverpool. Brig Intent, Ley, Newfoundland, Sloop Charlotte. Cohorn Philadelphia; John, Venton, N. Carolina; Betty and Lydia, Rogers, Pensacola.

WE the Subscribers being appoin—ted by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the Dis—trict of Suron—Commissioners to examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors to the Estate of Abel Wright, late of Kent, deceased; do hereby accordingly notify the Creditors of said Estate, to bring in their Claims and De—mands on said Estate, on the first Tuesdays of August, Sep—tember and October, next following, at the Dwelling House of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in said Kent, so we shall attend on said Business, at said Times and Places.

Elisabetta Comstock, } Commissioners, Robert Kaufman, }

Kent, June 23, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, BY ADAM GILCHRIST, IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fa—shion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, cappeltyen, shalloons, &c. &c.

37 40

Mr. HOLT, HERAS, It has been propagated by Capt. Joseph Holmes, that I had on the Evening of the 13th last rescued a Dutchman in Custody of a Constable; which in time no doubt would have brought upon me the reproach of every good Citizen; therefore to Invalidate so false a story, I desire you will publish the following Deposition of the Constable, in whose Custody the Man was, which will at the same time, shew upon how slight a foundation, a certain Gentleman was going to have me prosecuted for the supposed rescue. I am Sir, your Humble Servt. James Van Varch.

City of New-York, JAMES VAN VARCH, Constable of the Dock-Ward, being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposth and saith, that on the Evening of the thirteenth Inst. he had in his Custody, Gerrard Isaac, and Lawrence Drogedrop, two Dutchmen, whom he had taken by Warrant, issued by Andrew Gautier, Esq; at the desire of Capt. Joseph Holmes. That the said persons in his Custody, were very unwilling to go with the Deponent, as they expected they were going to Confinement; which brought together a great Number of People, and made much Noise; that he then saw Mr. James Van Varch, and other persons come up, Mr. Van Varch, then asked the Deponent whether he had a Warrant for taking those People; to which the Deponent answered in the affirmative, upon which Mr. Van Varch, told the Per—sons in Custody, in the Dutch Language, which the De—ponent well Understood, that they must go with the Deponent peaceably, where ever he carried them, even if it was to Goal, that the Deponent being a Constable, acted accord—ing to the Law of the Land, and that they would not have any injustice done them. And this Deponent further de—clares, that they the said Dutchmen, took Mr. Van Varch's Advice, and went peaceably with the Deponent, and that the report about this City, of Mr. James Van Varch, refus—ing or attempting to rescue the said Dutchmen, from the Deponent, is false and without any foundation. Sworn be—fore me, this 17th day of July, 1770.

ANDR. GAUTIER, Alder. MANUS BURGER.

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange

DIVINE MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS, Fitted for Morning and Evening Service; And the Solemn Occasion of Receiving THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervour of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

ADVERTISEMENT. Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what con—cerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rati—onal, necessary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Import—ance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfec—tion of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our Meditations, often give us a Dislike for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to assist de—vout Christians in their Meditations; the above is one of the best, and therefore it has been thought advisable to re—print it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciously chosen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and concise, being a kind of poetic Prose, divided into short Verses,—the Sen—timents are just, striking and sublime,—the Principles, ortho—dox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and speaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Interest in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatise has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to promote Holiness;" and therefore it is hoped, that well disposed Persons will reap Advantage from the Perusal of it.

A Musical Clock, noble and ele—gant, which cost in England, £ 80. A Gold Repeating Watch, neat and good, cost £ 50: both to be sold at (nearly) Currency for Sterling, by ISAAC HERON, Watch Maker, facing the Coffee-House Bridge.

A neat and extraordinary good Chamber Repeating Clock, a few Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, Seals, Chains, Keys, and Trinkets; Earrings of Paste and Marquissette, Enamel &c ditto, and Mother o'pearl and ditto, some Wax and Jet di—tto, Locket Buttons by the Card or pair, Erwee, Enamel'd Snuff-Boxes, plated Buckles, &c. &c. All which he will sell at a very low rate.

He humbly entreats those who are indebted to him, to pay as soon as convenient, lest his Creditors should begin to think it inconvenient to trust him longer.

Those who have Watches in his Care above six Months, are requested to call for them.

New-York, 15th July, 1770. 37—40.

To be SOLD, (For no Fault, but the want of Employment) or exchanged for Goods suitable for a Country Shop,

A Likely Negro Wench, not quite twenty Years of Age, with or without her Child, a Boy about two Years old, as may suit the Purchaser. Enquire of the Printer hereof. 37—40.

For GLASGOW, The SNOW THISTLE.

ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Master,

Having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, will sail in ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to Walter and Thomas Buchanan and Co.

N. B. Said Vessel will not be above two Weeks at Glasgow, and from thence will return directly back here. New-York, July 19, 1770.





PORT'S CORNER.

— **THREE** happy did they know  
 Their Happiness, Britannia's bounded Kings?  
 Who the not their Pow'r, in Dungeon Glooms  
 The Subject unconvinced to detain,  
 Or to long Exile doom, or secret Death  
 By sudden Mandate at the Midnight Hour:  
 What the licentious Tools of lawless Sway,  
 No servile Armies march at their Command  
 To fright opposing Senates, or confirm  
 Pernicious Edicts: What the generous Truth  
 Dares in their Presence check the soothing Strains  
 Of Adulation base, and boldly blame.  
 Their Faults, or honest Council give unsaid:  
 What the they tear not from the starving Hind  
 The Morsel earn'd with hard deserving Toil,  
 To pamper idle Waste; or guilty Wars,  
 By wild Ambition kindled, to support:  
 Yet to prevail the Good, restrain the Bad,  
 To clothe the Naked, feed the Hungry, wipe  
 The guiltless Tear from poor Affliction's Eye;  
 To raise the Merit, set the alluring Light  
 Of Virtue high in View; to nourish Arts,  
 Encourage Genius, Emulation raise,  
 Make their own People virtuous, happy, great,  
 And guard all Europe from the oppressive Arm  
 That would its Rights invade; for Deeds like these  
 The fair Career before them open lies.  
 While the dark Precipice that leads to ill,  
 To Folly, Guilt and Shame, is kindly barr'd.  
 O blest Restraint! how poor to those are all  
 The giddy Glories of despotic Thrones!  
 Thus, thus indeed is im'd Pow'r divine,  
 Boundless and absolute in Good alone.

**WHEREAS** some particular Cir-  
 cumstances have happened, which causes my im-  
 mediate Attendance, Therefore this is to give Notice, that my  
 House and Lot of Ground, with an excellent new Vault of  
 21 and 22 Feet clear, and all the Improvements, situated on  
 the Corner of Chapel-Street and William-Street, will be  
 sold at public Vendue, on the Premises, on Wednesday the  
 25th Inst. July, or any Time before at private Sale. The House  
 is well accommodated, and is fit for a private Gentleman, or  
 any public Business. The Conditions of Sale will be made  
 known, and an indisputable Title given, by EDWARD  
 BARDIN, on the Premises. 36 38

TO BE SOLD,

**ONE** quarter part of an original  
 proprietary right in the patent of Wellenhook; also  
 one ninth part of another proprietary right in the said pa-  
 tent: Those lands lie in the county of Albany, to the south-  
 ward of the city of Albany, on the east side of Hudson's  
 river; the quality unexceptionably good, and the situation  
 in a very well settled part of the country—Also four small  
 lots of land in the patent called Tomlinson, on the east side  
 of Hudson's river, and at the distance of about 16 miles  
 from the city of Albany: The lots contain 450 acres of  
 land, three of 100 acres each, and one of 150 acres, which  
 last is mostly low land; one of the lots has a very fine fall  
 of water, and convenience for saw-mills, and plenty of  
 choice timber may be had in the neighbourhood; the dis-  
 tance from Hudson's river is only 8 miles, where a very  
 good road is made and daily used. Any person inclining to  
 purchase, may be more fully informed by PHILIP LIVING-  
 STON, at New-York, good bonds will be taken in pay-  
 ment. New-York, 15th July, 1770. 36 39

TO BE SOLD, BY

**PHILIP LIVINGSTON,**

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

**IRISH** linens, worsted plush,  
 Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peelong satins,  
 cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand  
 brushes; white cotton count-pains, loaf, lump and double  
 refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice,  
 New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in  
 cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives,  
 marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madei-  
 ra wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallop root, grind-  
 stones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice drest deer-  
 skins. New-York 28th June 1770. 36—

Wanted to go to Virginia, on good Wages,  
**A Sober fingle Man, of a good**  
 Character, who understands the Smith's Business and  
 is a good Workman.

ALSO,

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a single  
 Man of like Character, who understands the tending and  
 Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the same Place, who  
 may likewise hear of good Encouragement, by applying to  
 the Printer at the Exchange 36—

**TAKEN** up about a Fortnight  
 ago, at the South-Side of Staten-Island, by John  
 Pollion, a Yawl; the Owner proving his Property, and  
 paying Charges, is requested to call for the same. 36 39

WANTED,

**A Miller, who understands the**  
 Management of a Grift Mill, may hear of Employ-  
 ment, by inquiring of the Printer herof, at the Exchange. 36—

**WHEREAS** Margaret my Wife  
 has eloped from me, and otherwise misbehaved,  
 and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, These are there-  
 fore to warn all Persons not to trust or entertain her on my  
 Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her  
 elopement. This 12th July, 1770. 36 39

JACOB GERVERO, Pilot.

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO BE SOLD,

**A New grift-mill, in the Great**

Nine Partners, near Filkin Town, on a durable stream  
 that affords plenty of water for grinding in the driest seasons,  
 with about 5 or 6 acres of land, and a small dwelling house;  
 the mill house is large and well built, being 40 feet long,  
 and 28 feet wide, three stories and a half high, has two pair  
 best stopus stones, three new bolts and bolting-cloths, and  
 completely fitted for bolting and packing, the bolts all going  
 by water; it is commodiously situated for country business,  
 being a fine place for a merchant, as it is in the centre of a  
 fine wheat country, lying about 25 miles east from Pough-  
 keepse, on the great country road leading from thence to  
 Filkin-Town, Sharon, Salisbury, &c. Any person inclining  
 to purchase said mill, may apply to the subscriber on the  
 premises. 36 35

CALEB HAIGHT, Junr.

To be sold on the most reasonable Terms, or exchanged for an  
 Interest in the City of New-York, or within thirty Miles of  
 the same; the following Tracts or Parcels of Land within this  
 Province, for which an indisputable Title will be given, to wit.

**TWO** thousand five hundred

acres of land, on the east side of Hudson's river,  
 within twenty-nine miles of the city of Albany, adjoining the  
 line of division between this province and the province of  
 the Massachusetts-Bay, and contiguous to sundry settlements.

One thousand acres of land on the south side of the Me-  
 hawk's river, and on the east side of Schoharie creek, within  
 two miles of the settlements of Turlock and Cobus Kill.

One thousand three hundred acres of land, a few miles to  
 the eastward of Fort Edward, already divided into lots, and  
 is in the neighbourhood of settlements, free from quit-rent  
 for ten years, from the date of the letters patent.

One thousand acres of land on the east side of Lake Cham-  
 plain, to the eastward of South-Bay, adjoining to the town-  
 ship of Clarendon, Rutland, and Pittsford, esteemed to be  
 exceeding good land.

One thousand acres, part of certain lands erected into a  
 township, by the name of Beckman, lying partly on the  
 west side of Lake Champlain, together with an island in the  
 said lake, called Long-Island.

Two thousand acres on the west side of Connecticut river,  
 in the county of Gloucester.

Six thousand acres in the same county.

Six hundred acres in the same county, free from quit-rent  
 for ten years, from the date of the patent.

Three hundred acres of land, but a few miles to the  
 westward of Connecticut river, where there are a number of  
 settlements.

Those who may be disposed to exchange, will undoubtedly  
 find their account in it, as it will be a speedy means of not  
 only providing large and convenient farms for themselves  
 and children, but of raising considerable sums, by the sale of  
 surplus lands, which will become very valuable, when a set-  
 tlement is effected on part.

For particulars and for terms of sale, apply to Anthony  
 L. Becker, in Hanover-Square, or to Mr. Terence Kerin,  
 Attorney at Law, in Stone-Street, opposite the Post-office,  
 New-York. 34 37

INOCULATION.

**G**EORGE PUGH Surgeon, lately arrived from Jamaica,  
 acquaints the Public, that he was the first Person who  
 introduced the Suttonian Method of Inoculation for the  
 Small-Pox in that Part of the West-Indies, where he has  
 been instrumental in almost eradicating that most loathsome  
 Disease. He now proposes carrying on that Branch of his  
 Profession, every Spring and Fall, in Elizabeth Town New-  
 Jersey, where he has opened a Commodious House for the  
 Reception of Patients. Any Person, Family or Company  
 desirous of being inoculated by him at New-York, Philadel-  
 phia or else-where, may depend upon his strictest Care and  
 Attendance to conduct them through the Small-Pox, and up-  
 on Terms agreeable to their Circumstances, and what may  
 justly be added, with very little Loss of Time or Hindrance.  
 And that all Persons may have it in their Power to satisfy  
 themselves of the Utility of his Practice, he has inserted a few  
 of the Estates that were inoculated by him, without the loss  
 of a Patient, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, each  
 Estate having not less than 400 Slaves upon an Average,  
 Deane's Valley, William Witter, Esq; Anglesea, Samuel  
 Houghton; Paradise, John Copé; Egypt, Ditto; Prospect,  
 H. Ricketts; Amity, William Bolley; South-Field, William  
 Blake; Williamfield, Crawl, Roaring-River, Hertford,  
 Beckford, Esq; Mount Pleasant, Jacob Ferris, Sweet-River,  
 Friendship, Greenwich, Flo. Vassall, Esq;  
 With many more Estates and white People throughout the  
 Island, too numerous to be inserted in this Advertisement.  
 N. B. The Poor, properly recommended, will be inocu-  
 lated gratis.

**PERRY HAYES & SHERBROOKE,**

Have for Sale,

**M**USCOVADO Sugars, best French and Jamaica cotton,  
 dried Spanish hides, Cinnamon, Cadis Salt, British  
 canvas, crates of white stone dishes, and Dutch Sifts.  
 The remainder of their European goods will be sold on very  
 low terms. 33 40

New-York, June 27.

**RAN** away on Sunday the 24th

instant from the subscriber, an indentured servant boy,  
 named Belcher Preston, born in the province of New-Jersey,  
 about seventeen years of age, five feet seven inches high,  
 well set, fair complexion, brown short hair, greyish eyes,  
 his upper teeth projecting; had on when he went away, a  
 blue jacket and waistcoat, leather breeches lately cleaned,  
 with a patch between the legs, white thread stockings new,  
 a pair shoes almost new, and a pair plain metal buckles, sup-  
 posed to be gone into Chester county or Philadelphia. Who-  
 ever apprehends or secures the said indentured servant boy in  
 any of his Majesty's galls, or otherwise give notice to the  
 printer hereof, shall receive Five Dollars reward and all rea-  
 sonable expences paid.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him a-  
 way at their peril. 34 37

by RICHARD BOLTON.

WANTS a PLACE.

**A Young man capable of attend-**

ing in a store or doing out door business, would agree  
 on easy terms, or would be glad to keep tradesmen's books,  
 and may be heard of at Mr. Waldrons, near the ferry slip.  
 June 19. 1770.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

**RAN** away last Night from the Sub-

scriber, living near Soldiers Delight in Baltimore county,  
 about 22 miles from Baltimore-Town, Maryland; a servant Man  
 named THOMAS AGER, an Englishman, about 23 years of  
 Age, a School-master; a short well set Fellow, about 5 Feet 4  
 Inches high, long Visage, greyish Eyes, pert Countenance, and  
 dark long hair tied behind; he took with him a Cylster Hat, a brown  
 mixed cloth Coat, with high round yellow Metal Buttons, a brown  
 bearskin Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a blue grey cloth pair of  
 Breeches, a pair of light grey worsted Sockings, a pair of thread  
 ditto, a pair of black grained Shoes and carved steel Buckles; one  
 holland Shirt, one flannel ditto, and one ozambri ditto, and a  
 pair of ozambri Trowsers; a saddle pretty much worn, the Stir-  
 rups with twivels in the middle much worn, a cloth likewise much  
 worn, and a snaffle Bridle. It is supposed that he will steal a Horse;  
 he is a good Scholar, and no doubt but he will forge a Discharge  
 and Pass, and change his Name; he has been in the W. H. Lottery,  
 and has travelled towards the Northward. Whoever takes up the  
 said Servant, and brings him home, shall have Forty Shillings Re-  
 ward, if Twenty Miles from home Four Pounds, and if Forty  
 Miles the above Reward, paid by Alexander Wells, Charles How-  
 ard, and Thomas Owings.

**JAMES DEAS,**

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

**AT** the Corner, opposite to the

Tavern lately kept by Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near  
 the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings  
 to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs  
 all of Sorts. 36—

To be SOLD,

**By PETER THOMPSON,**

At PECK'S SLIP,

**O A R S,—Tar,—Turpentine,—**

Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—  
 Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c. 9—

**LATELY** imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEAT-  
 ING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling-  
 Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—  
 with a variety of other goods among which are,

**BROAD-Cloths** of different

colours,

Shalloons, durants & tam-

mes.

Hair and worsted plushes of

different colours.

Fustians, silk twist and mo-

hair.

Best twist and metal buttons.

Broad and narrow binding.

Knee garters, silk laces.

A great variety of the most

fashionable ribbons.

Black laces, gymps and bu-

gles.

Thread and blond lace.

Gaufes and gaufe handker-

chiefs.

Cambricks and lawns.

Shirting and long lawns.

Red and check linen hand-

kerchiefs.

Check linen, dowlas and dia-

per.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a  
 neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard  
 Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do.  
 printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture.  
 Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and  
 ready money for clean linen rags.

A T

**Ogdens, Laight, & Company,**

**VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,**

Newark, East New-Jersey,

**ARE** made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at Air fur-  
 naces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, grid-  
 dles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers,  
 calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs,  
 jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath  
 stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and  
 ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates,  
 boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and  
 smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and  
 the construction of their furnace, manner of working and  
 moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not  
 superior to any made in America or imported; particularly  
 the metal for hammer and anvils for forges, is excellently  
 well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general  
 superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have  
 them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York,  
 in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties  
 Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or  
 of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Callings of any particular  
 kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons.

N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers  
 and anvils, at market price.

WILLIAMSBURG,

ASOCIATION entered in

the Consensus of the House

of Burgesses, assembled in this

City, declaring our in

terest in the welfare of our

country, and our grateful

recognition of the services of

our representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

of their representatives; and

</



ACE.  
le of attend-  
business, would agree  
ep trade-fair's books,  
near the ferry slip.  
June 10, 1770.

Reward.  
from the Sub-  
in Baltimore county,  
Maryland; a servant Man  
son, about 23 years of  
yellow, about 5 Feet 4  
Countenance, and has  
a Cylindrical, above  
Metal Buttons; a brown  
blue grey cloth pair of  
kings, a pair of thread  
red steel Buckles; one  
cumbri's ditto, and a  
much worn, the Stir-  
a Cloth likewise much  
he will steal a Horse;  
will forge a Discharge  
in the W. H. Indies,  
Whoever takes up the  
Five Forty Shillings Re-  
Pounds, and if Forty  
er Wells, Charles How-

E A S,  
-Dresser,  
ofite to the  
on and Sigell's, near  
he has Lodgings  
Tortoise-shell Combs  
6—

MPSON,  
urpentine,—  
Soap,—Brandy,—  
9—

nd to be fold  
by JOHN KEAT-  
arket and Burling's  
Irish linens,  
which are,  
cloths of different

diaper,  
ts of different sizes,  
cotton chintzes and  
oes,  
taffeties and lute-  
s, modes, pelongs &  
of all colours.  
bath-day coolers,  
of ladies cloaks and  
and worsted mitts.  
women's, boys, and  
dressed stockings.  
patterns of all co-  
and Bristol shoes.  
ut shoes.  
-York made beaver

ns in casks,  
uff. Lampblack.  
d and red wood.  
to mention, with a  
ell taste.  
be had pasteboard,  
do. Sheathing do.  
ntry manufacture:  
paper makers, and

Company,  
URNACE,  
ey,

s of hollow  
made at Air fur-  
pois, kettles, grid-  
les and sugar boilers,  
d chimney backs,  
each other, Bath  
or work-shops and  
pens, boiling plates,  
s, half hundred and  
the best quality, and  
er of working and  
are equal if not  
orted; particularly  
orges, is excellently  
ials to be in general

e articles, may have  
store in New-York,  
eel, near Counties  
en, at Newark, or  
gs of any particular  
the above particu-  
ment for hammers

ts of Printing  
re inferred for  
D.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) June 28.  
The ASSOCIATION entered into last Friday the 23d inst. by  
the Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, and the Body of  
the Citizens, assembled in this City.

W E his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of Vir-  
ginia, declaring our inviolable and unshaken fidelity  
and attachment to our gracious Sovereign, our affection for all  
our fellow subjects of Great Britain, and our firm determination  
to support at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, the laws,  
the peace, and good order of government, in this colony;  
but at the same time affected with great and just apprehen-  
sions of fatal consequences certainly to follow from the arbi-  
trary imposition of taxes on the people of America, for the  
purpose of raising a revenue from them, without the consent  
of their representatives; and as we consider it to be the in-  
dispensable duty of every virtuous member of society, to  
prevent the ruin, and promote the happiness of his country,  
by every lawful means, although in the prosecution of such  
a laudable and necessary design, some unhappy consequen-  
ces may be derived to many innocent fellow subjects, whom  
we wish not to injure, and who we hope will impute our  
conduct to the real necessity of our affairs: Influenced by  
these reasons, we do most earnestly recommend this our af-  
filiation to the serious attention of all gentlemen, merchants,  
traders and other inhabitants of this colony, not doubting  
but they will readily and cordially accede thereto. And at  
the same time, we, and every of us, do solemnly oblige our-  
selves, upon our word and honour, to promote the  
welfare and commercial interests of all those truly worthy  
merchants, traders and others, inhabitants of this colony,  
who shall hereafter conform to the spirit of this association;  
but that we will upon all occasions, and at all times here-  
after, avoid purchasing any commodity or article of  
goods whatsoever from any importer or seller of British  
merchandise, or European goods whom we may know or  
believe, in violation of the essential interests of this colony,  
to have preferred their own private emolument, by importing  
or selling articles prohibited by this association, to the de-  
struction of the dearest rights of the people of this colony,  
And for the more effectual discovery of such defaulters, it is  
resolved,

That a committee of Five be chosen in every county, by  
the majority of associators in each county, who, or any three  
of them, are hereby authorized to publish the names of such  
defaulters of the association as shall violate their agreement;  
and when there shall be an importation of goods into any  
county, such committee or any three of them, are empow-  
ered to convene themselves, and in a civil manner apply to  
the merchant or importers concerned, and desire to see the  
invoices and papers respecting such importation, and if they  
find any goods therein, contrary to the association, to let  
the importers know that it is the opinion and request of the  
county, that such goods shall not be opened or stored, but  
re-shipped to the place from whence they came: And in  
case of refusal, without any manner of violence, inform  
ation of the consequences, and proceed to publish an ac-  
count of their conduct.

Secondly. That we the subscribers, as well by our own  
example, as all other legal ways and means in our power,  
will promote and encourage industry and frugality, and dis-  
courage all manner of luxury and extravagance.

Thirdly. That we will not hereafter, directly or indi-  
rectly, import, or cause to be imported, from Great Britain,  
any of the goods hereafter enumerated, either for sale or for  
our own use; to wit, spirits, cider, perry, beer, ale, port-  
er, malt, pease, beef, hih, butter, cheese, tallow, candles,  
fruit, pickles, confectionary, chairs, tables, looking glasses,  
carriages, joiners work, and cabinet work of all sorts, rib-  
bands, India goods of all sorts (except spices) calico of more  
than 3 sterling per yard, upholstery (by which is meant  
paper hangings, beds ready made, furniture for beds, and  
cushions) watches, clocks, silversmith's work of all sorts,  
fits of all sorts (except women's bonnets and hats, sewing  
mills, and netting silk) cotton stuffs of more than 3s. ster-  
ling per yard, linens of more than 2s. sterling per yard (except  
Irish linens) gauze, lawns, cambric of more than 6s. ster-  
ling per yard, woollen and worsted stuffs of all sorts of more  
than 4s. sterling per yard, broadcloths of more than 8s.  
sterling per yard, narrow cloths of all kinds of more than  
4s. sterling per yard, not less than 7 8ths yard wide; hats of  
greater value than 20s. sterling, stockings of more than 3s.  
sterling per dozen, shoes of more than 3s. sterling per pair,  
boots, saddles, mens exceeding 25s. and womens exceeding  
40s. sterling, exclusive of bridles, which are allowed, port-  
manteaus, saddle bags, and all other manufactured leather;  
neither oil or painters colours, if both, or either of them,  
be subject to any duty after the 1st of December next. And  
that we will not import, or cause to be imported, any horses,  
nor purchase those which may be imported by others, after  
the 1st of November next.

Fourthly. That we will not import or bring into the co-  
lony, or cause to be imported or brought into the colony,  
either by sea or land, any slaves, or make sale of any upon  
commission, or purchase any slave or slaves that may be  
imported by others, after the 1st day of November next,  
unless the same have been twelve months upon the continent.

Fifthly. That we will not import any wine, on which a  
duty is laid by act of Parliament for the purpose of raising  
a revenue in America, or purchase such as may be imported  
by others, after the 1st day of September next.

Sixthly. That no wine be imported by any of the sub-  
scribers, or other person, from any of the colonies on this  
continent, or any other place, from the time of signing this  
association, contrary to the terms thereof.

Seventhly. That all such goods as may or shall be im-  
ported into this colony, in consequence of their having been  
rejected by the association committees in any of our sister co-  
lonies, shall not be purchased by any associator; but that we  
will exert every lawful means in our power absolutely to  
prevent the sale of all such goods, and to cause the same to  
be exported as quickly as possible.

Eighthly. That we will not receive from Great Britain,  
or make sale of, upon commission, any of the articles above  
excepted to, after the 1st day of September next; nor any  
of these articles which may have been really and bona fide  
ordered by us, after the 25th day of December next.

Ninthly. That we will not receive into our custody,  
make sale of, or become chargeable with, any of the articles  
aforementioned, that may be ordered after the 15th of June  
instant, nor give orders for any from this time; and that in  
all orders which any of us may hereafter send to Great Bri-  
tain we will expressly direct and request our correspondents  
not to ship us any of the articles before excepted, and if any  
such goods are shipped contrary to the tenor of this agree-  
ment we will refuse to take the same, or make ourselves  
chargeable therewith.

Provided nevertheless, that such goods as are already on  
hand, or may be imported according to the true intent and  
meaning of this association, may be continued for sale.

Tenthly. That a committee of merchants, to be named  
by their own body, when called together by their chairman,  
be appointed to take under their consideration the general  
state of the trade in this colony, and report to the associa-  
tion, at their next meeting, a list of such other manufactures  
of Great Britain, or commodities of any kind whatever, now  
imported, as may reasonably, and with benefit to the colo-  
ny, be excepted to.

Eleventhly. That we do hereby engage ourselves, by  
those most sacred ties of honour and love to our country,  
that we will not, either upon the goods which we have al-  
ready upon hand or may hereafter import within the true  
meaning of this association, make any advance in price, with  
a view of profit by the restrictions hereby laid on the trade of  
this colony.

Twelfthly. That we will not at any time hereafter, di-  
rectly or indirectly, import, or cause to be imported, or  
purchase from any person who shall import, any merchan-  
dise or manufactures exported from Great Britain, which are,  
or hereafter shall be, taxed by act of parliament for the  
purpose of raising a revenue in America.

Resolved, That a meeting of the associators shall be called  
at the discretion of the moderator, or at the request of twenty  
members of the association, signified to him in writing; and  
in case of the death of the present moderator, the next per-  
son subscribing hereto be considered as moderator, and act  
as such until the next general meeting.

Lastly. That these resolves shall be binding on all and  
each of the subscribers, who do hereby, each and every per-  
son for himself, agree that he will strictly and firmly adhere  
to, and abide by every article of this association, from the  
time of his signing the same, until the act of parliament  
which imposes a duty on tea, paper, glass and painters co-  
lours, be totally repealed, or until a general meeting of  
one hundred associators, after one month's public notice,  
shall determine otherwise, the twelfth article of this agree-  
ment still and for ever continuing in force, until the contrary  
be declared by a general meeting of the members of this af-  
sociation.

Signed in Williamsburg, this 28d June, 1770, by  
Peyton Rauldolph, Moderator,  
Andrew Sprowle, Chairman of the Trade,  
And a great number of others.

After signing the association, the whole company, preceded  
by the Moderator, and the Chairman of the trade, walked  
in procession from the capitol to the Raleigh tavern where  
the following and loyal patriotic toasts were drank: The  
King. The Queen and Royal Family. The Governor of  
Virginia. The Speaker of the House of Burgesses. The Mo-  
derator, and all the patriotic Associators. The Chairman,  
and those worthy Gentlemen of the trade who so nobly sacri-  
ficed their private interest in the cause of public liberty. Bri-  
tish liberty in America. Daniel Dulany, Esq. The Penn-  
sylvania Farmer. The Duke of Richmond. Lord Chatham.  
Lord Camden. Lord Shelburne. The worthy British mer-  
chants who joined in the petitions to parliament for redress  
of American grievances. May the efforts of Virginia joined  
with the sister colonies, in the cause of liberty, be crowned  
with success. May the wisdom of Athens, the fire of Rome,  
and strength of Britain, be united in every American battle.  
May the rose flourish, the thistle grow, and the harp be  
tuned to the cause of American liberty.

R E S O L V E D,  
THAT twelve copies of the association now agreed to be  
printed, and delivered to the associators of each coun-  
ty, to be appointed by the Moderator, in order to recommend  
and procure the same to be signed in the respective counties;  
and the persons so appointed shall, within two months, fix  
on a time and place within each county for the associators  
therein to assemble, and proceed to the choice of five persons  
to be a committee for supervising the importation or purchase  
of goods contrary to the terms of the association, as is therein  
required. And notice of such time and place shall be pub-  
lished at the court-house, and each church in the county.  
And the names of the persons so chosen, with the names of  
the associators in the county, shall be by the said burgesses,  
or other persons, immediately transmitted to Mr. Moder-  
ator. And that a copy of this resolve be forthwith published  
in the Virginia Gazette.

Wise Statesmen only, know the Rule of right,  
For what is just, is hid from vulgar Sight;  
The silent Ox, and lowly Ass, must bear,  
Such loads as Wisdom gives them to their Share;  
"The base born Herd," the Rabble of Mankind,  
By Nature too for Burdens were design'd.

THE dignity of government is so let down, by  
the licentiousness of the times, and by that  
spirit of faction which now unfortunately prevails,  
that the friends of government, have not in their  
power to prevent anarchy and confusion. The  
higher powers are exposed to malefaction.—Digni-  
ties are spoken evil of,—there is no subordination to  
authority, nothing is to be seen, or heard of, but  
libels, and what is above all greatly to be lamented,  
libels upon government!—The word liberty, is  
made use of, by every body, as if it conveyed a regu-  
lar and determinate idea,—men talk of the natu-  
ral rights of mankind, as if they were called upon  
to form new systems of government; and the word  
constitution, is hackney'd a thousand ways,—you  
would imagine you had got among a parcel of se-  
nators, to hear folks talk of Magna Charta, the  
Bill of Rights, and other incomprehensible nonsense,  
—in short the civil authority stands in need of coer-  
cion, to quiet the mob.—To contribute my mite,  
towards setting people right in the construction of  
those expressions, which are perpetually in the  
mouths of political dabbles, I send you the fol-  
lowing anti-ministerial, and ministerial definitions,  
not doubting but they may be of excellent use to  
the cogitative powers, and discriminative faculties  
of the happy sons of acquiescence, who, out of a  
tender regard for the public tranquillity, are seri-  
ously disposed to improve the maxim,

"Whatever is, is right."

desiring with that degree of submission which cannot  
disgrace an Englishman, that all the sons of power, the  
exalted, the dignified, the high and mighty ones, to-  
gether with all placemen, pensioners, and main  
sheet men; veer and haul men, twisters, trimmers,  
meal and malt men, and men upon all occasions;  
that they do not fail to inculcate this most salutary  
postulatum, that there is annexed to every man in  
power, in proportion to his station, a degree of of-  
ficial illumination, and infallibility; notwithstanding  
what may be said to the contrary, by the Ro-  
manists, who insist upon it, that inerrability is only  
generated in the conclave at Rome, upon the bo-  
dy of the whore of Babylon, by a parcel of Cardi-  
nals, and by them generously presented as a rich  
compliment to some old dotard of the fraternity.

How wretched were mankind, how lost to hope,  
If this proud world, did boast, but one poor Pope.

DEFINITIONS.  
Dignity of government. A tame submission on the  
part of the people, to every act of power, however  
inconsistent the same may be with the laws, or sub-  
versive of the happiness of the people.

Licentiousness. A free spirit of inquiry into the  
conduct of rulers, and severe censures upon all pub-  
lic abuses, and the authors of them.

Faction. An opposition to designing men in of-  
fice, who commonly abuse those who attempt to  
point out errors in administration; an excellent mi-  
nisterial term, used accordingly as such.

Friends to Government. Commonly understood  
as meaning, ministerial sycophants, who support  
every measure of administration, right or wrong.

Anarchy and Confusion. That state which a peo-  
ple are brought into by the wickedness of their  
rulers; a state, to which the collective body of a  
people are not naturally disposed.

The higher Powers. The servants of the people,  
who being harnessed and plumed for the public  
good, frequently strut like coach horses, and for-  
getting themselves, often run a dread career with  
the state.

Speak not evil of Dignities. An excellent injunc-  
tion, calculated for the meridian of Turkey; bear,  
and be silent ye asses, are ye not beasts of burden?

Subordination to Authority. Words substituted  
in the room of those antiquated, clerical, incompre-  
hensible terms, passive obedience and non-resistance.

A Libel. A written reproach on rulers, highly  
criminal; justly punishable; tyranny and the Sw-  
Chamber understood best how to define it.

Liberty. A cant term, ill defined, not under-  
stood, obsolete; none but bears and hotentots  
should enjoy it.

Ministerial Dictionary.  
The natural Rights of Mankind. Democratical  
jargon, levelling nonsense; mankind have no natu-  
ral rights: Are not nineteen parts out of twenty of  
them, slaves?

Min. Dict.  
Constitution. Not understood, this, that, and  
every thing; the catch word of popular declaimers.

Min. Dict.  
Magna Charta, Bill of Rights. The dreams of  
speculative politicians,—the hobby horses of our  
ancestors. Tempora mutantur.

Min. Dict.  
Civil Authority, Imperfect government, with-  
out coercion.

Min. Dict.  
Coercion, St. George's Fields, &c. &c.  
Mob. Excellent term! all but those in office.

Patriots. The ins, semper eadem.  
Disturbers of the public Tranquillity. The outs,  
faction.

The real Happiness of the People. Little thought  
of,—pois, places and pensions.

Public Virtue. High sounding words without a  
meaning,—every man has his price. Min. Dict.

Elections, Virtuous; disinterested; manly;  
oh corruption and venality!

Scrutinies. As you please,—without reference  
to laws, how stands the majority?

Laure. Little walls to fence in small rogues, over  
which great ones are continually playing leap frog.  
New-York, 1770. DEMOCRITUS.

Florence, April 23. It is reported here that a  
Russian man of war of 60 guns and 500 men, is  
lost between the capes of St. Catharine and Palosof.

Paris, May 7. At the late inundation of the  
Garonne, the Sieur Barbaret, the old Parson of  
Gironne, seeing the unhappy inhabitants of Barcis  
driven to the roofs of their houses, where they had  
continued the whole night in the wind, snow, and  
rain, almost ready to perish, begged of some sail-  
ors to go and assist them; but, on account of the  
rapidity of the stream, they refused. On this M.  
Barbaret leaped into a boat, and, seizing an oar,  
declared he would perish, rather than not attempt  
the relief of his parishioners. This example en-  
couraged four sailors to join him, and having got  
some bread, wine, and brandy, into the boat, they  
traversed the overflowed plain of Barcis, and took  
on board, from trees and roofs of houses, to the  
number of about 80 men, women, and children,  
and conveyed them to a place of safety; they much  
otherwise have perished.



